

## GERMAN NAVY IN DANGER OF DESTRUCTION

Great Britain Still Has Superior  
Strength on Sea Also  
Heavier Guns

Stripped of fighting trim, with tom-pions off the guns and not an atom of superfluous matter about the decks, the big units of the British and German North Sea fleets stand ready to hammer each other to bits and tear to pieces, with high explosives, half a million tons of steel and, incidentally several thousand men. News of the greatest battle in history on the seas is expected to trickle over the wires soon.

On paper, the German battle fleet of the "first line" is nearly the equal of the English. Although the Germans have not as many "old-time" battle ships of the pre-dreadnought type, they soon followed the lead of England when the latter revolutionized naval construction by building the all-big-gun ship dreadnought, and now Germany has 15 dreadnoughts against England's 21.

All Big-Gun Ships.  
Soon after the dreadnought era began, the British naval constructors evolved the idea of building all-big-gun battleships, with enormous speed, enabling them not only to fight heavy ships, but to capture slower ones of lighter armament. These ships were calculated to sweep the seas. Britain's first ships of this kind, three battle cruisers of the invincible class, carrying eight 12-inch guns, were judged failures because, as their frames were light to enable them to reach their 25-knot speed, their heavy guns threatened to shake them to pieces when fired.

This defect has been partially remedied in these ships and does not exist in the bigger and faster ones built recently. Britain now has nine of these big battle-cruisers and Germany four. The United States has never constructed one of this type. The latest British and German models have achieved speeds of 28 knots an hour, or more than 31 miles. They represent the highest form of modern naval construction.

Outclass the Germans.  
As for the dreadnought battleships of the fighting line, Britain's latest models far outclass the German. The English designers followed the American plan of mounting all the heavy guns in turrets along the center line of the ship, allowing every gun to be trained in broadside.

The Germans, on the other hand, mounted their heavy guns in turrets on the sides of the ships, allowing a greater concentration of fire straight ahead, but not on the broadside. A British ship of 1912 design can concentrate ten heavy guns to a broadside. A German ship of the same model with two more heavy guns, can concentrate only eight. Naval constructors assert that in a big battle the "blanketing" of the fire of two guns on each ship will tell against the Germans.

When the United States built the Oregon class of ships in 1895-5, they were armed with 12-inch guns. The heaviest gun in the German navy was then 9-inch. Ten years later the same rule held. American and British constructors placed 12-inch guns on their ships.

At a Disadvantage.  
Until 1904 the Germans continued to use the 9-inch gun. Thus all the old dreadnought ships of the German navy are at a disadvantage, since the 12-inch cannon has a much longer range, and an old-type British ship can stand off, out of range of the German's guns and hammer the German to pieces. Germany was the only nation in Europe that clung to the light-caliber gun.

When the German began building dreadnoughts of the Nassau class in 1907 they gave each ship 12 11-inch guns. The British ships of the dreadnought class carried 10 12-inch guns. In 1910 the Germans began to mount 12-inch guns on their dreadnoughts. The English meanwhile changed to 13.5-inch. The difference of an inch in the caliber of a heavy gun may not seem to be much, but for range and smashing power the difference is enormous. A 13.5-inch gun has just about twice the damaging power of an 11-inch. The new American dreadnoughts of the Texas class, now in commission, carry 14-inch guns and are the most powerful ships afloat. Heavier Guns, Higher Speed.

Ship for ship, the British warriors outweigh the Germans. They carry heavier guns. Their average speed is a bit higher. The German ships constitute the highest type of scientific construction, as far as interior plans are concerned, but they do not carry the guns.

The British sailor is known in every sea battle in the world. The German is an unknown factor. The German ships, as far as tactics and navigation are concerned, are wonderfully handled, but their marksmanship records are unknown quantities. As factors in a racking gunnery contest, amid the turmoil of a sea battle, they cannot be gauged.

The French fleet is almost equal to the German in numbers, but lacks big battleships of the dreadnought type. The battle line of the French navy consists of the old-type battleships. The French, however, are premier experts with the torpedo-boat, the submarine and the navy aeroplane. They have developed these things to the utmost. Also, they were, from the beginning, devotees of the fast, light-armed cruiser. The French navy boasts more old-time armored cruisers than any other navy afloat. Most

## SOLDIERS HERE MAY GET WEEKLY PAY BEFORE LONG

Soldiers of the Hawaiian Department may get their pay weekly instead of monthly, commencing in the near future. It is known that the "higher-ups" of the service here are greatly in favor of more frequent pay days, and word comes from Washington that the new system may be put in effect here, as it has been in one or two places on the mainland, so that it can be given a thorough trial throughout a large command. This will be welcome news to officers and men alike, for while it will make no difference in the payment of the former, it will, in their opinion, do a great deal toward providing contentment, and enable men to save more money.

Not sufficient time has elapsed, in the opinion of the quartermaster general of the army, to demonstrate the practicability of the new method of disbursing the pay of the enlisted force. Some time ago it was determined to adopt the system of paying the soldiers each week, or whenever it was possible to make the payments, under such restrictions as were found to be necessary. This system was put into effect at Fort Myer, Washington Barracks, and Fort Sam Houston at a time when there were sufficient troops at these stations to justify the selection for the purpose of a trial of the scheme. Since then the troops have been transferred, mostly for temporary duty at other points to engage in summer exercises; so the conditions have not been such as permit the practical test considered necessary. The reports which have been received from commanding officers are either non-committal or express approval of the system. There appears to be no criticism from officers who have had opportunities for observation. Some officers found it possible to say unqualifiedly that the system has been of benefit to the service in the promotion of contentment; others report that they have found no change in the situation worth mentioning. It has been decided to continue the method of paying troops at the three stations named for another quarter, and probably to try out the method in Hawaii as well, at the end of which period it is expected there will be additional or better opportunities for forming an opinion of the advantages of the system. At that time, or whenever the quartermaster is in possession of information which justifies further action, it will be determined whether or not the weekly payment of troops shall be extended to the army generally.

## NEW ARMY MESS TENT GREATLY HELPS THE WORK OF SANITATION

A great enemy of Uncle Sam's soldiers, the germ laden fly, will not be permitted to contaminate the food supply if the new combined kitchen and mess tent, originated at the Philadelphia Arsenal, meets the approval of the officials of the war department. A fly and mosquito proof tent has been erected in the president's park, just south of the state department, for the inspection of General Wotherspoon, chief of staff, and other officials at the war department. If approved by them the quartermaster general will be authorized to issue such tents to the service generally.

"The present desire for sanitary conditions in the field as well as at the army post," said Captain H. F. Dalton of the quartermaster corps, who is demonstrating the new screened tent, "has made modern methods and appliances necessary. The army has long wanted a good mess tent, and the one now under inspection ought to fill the bill."

of them are "commerce destroyers," Austria's Small Navy.  
The British have the most submarines and torpedoblast destroyers, the French have the second largest fleet, with the Germans close to them. Austria has two dreadnoughts, several old-time battleships and a few cruisers. The Austrian navy is only just beginning to be a factor in Europe. In this contest it is thought it will not play a conspicuous part.

The French fleet is concentrated at Toulon in the Mediterranean. The British Mediterranean fleet is at Malta. As France could take care of Austria and Italy, if need be, it is thought the big British Mediterranean fleet will soon sail through Gibraltar and join the North Sea fleet, concentrating against Germany the greatest aggregation of fighting ships ever seen in a war.

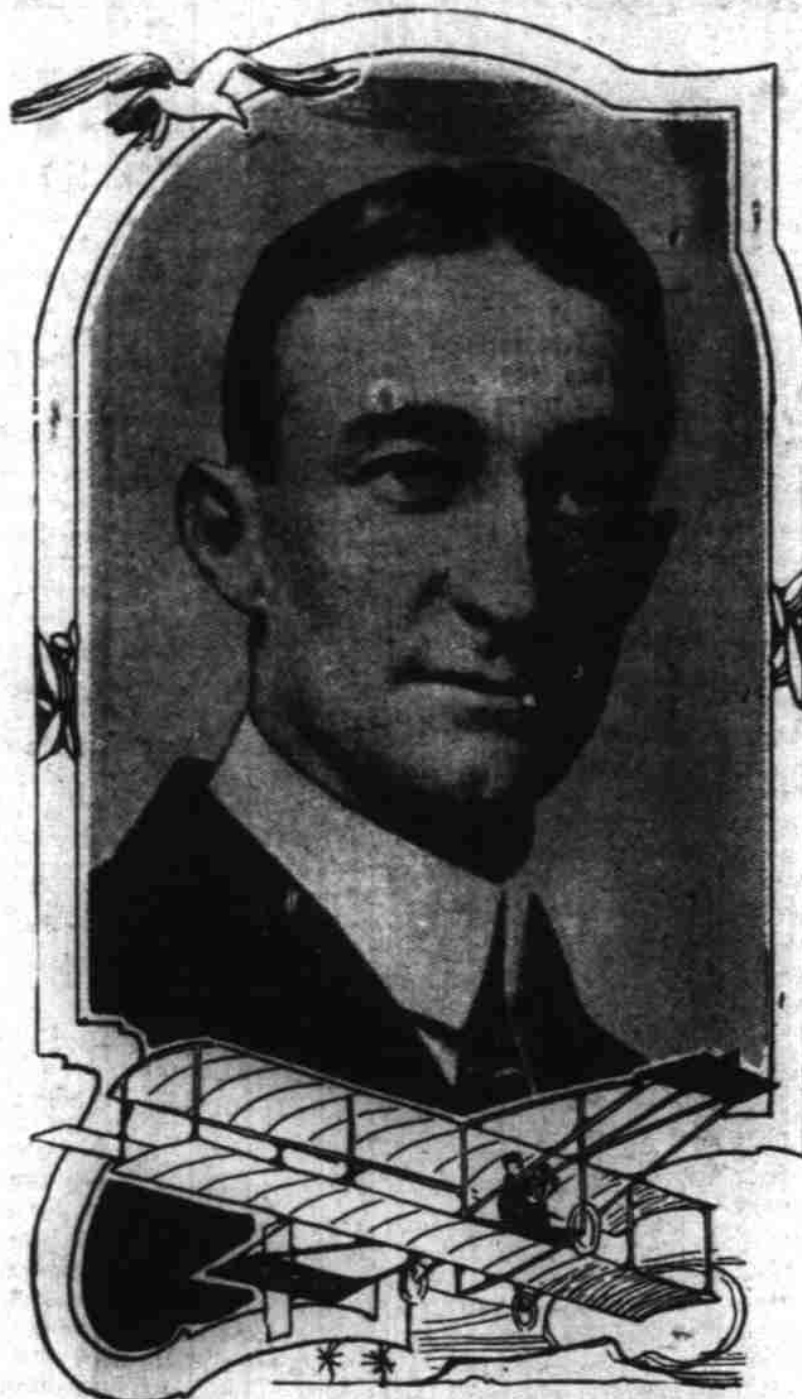
The Russian fleet is small. Russia has only six or seven old-time battleships, relics of the Japanese war, but she possesses many submarines and torpedoblasts, and could keep the heaviest of the Germans at a distance, at least for a time.

Italian Fleet.  
The Italian fleet is powerful and fairly large, but also an unknown factor in war.

On one side in this fight are the Britons, who have swept the sea always; the Russians, who have perhaps the poorest navy on earth, and the French, who lack big ships but possess the type of boats best suited to the dashing of the French nature—torpedoblasts, commerce-destroyers and submarines. On the other hand is the German fleet—beautiful boats with light guns and unknown gunners—and the small, unknown Austrian squadron, probably bottled up at Trieste. Unless the Germans develop some unsuspected sea traits, the result of the naval war is not hard to prophesy.

Ernest L. Carr, treasurer of the United Electric Securities Co., of Boston, died at his home in Melrose, Mass.

## 1st Lieut. Harold Geiger, C. A. C., Who Gets Captaincy Through Flying



First Lieutenant Harold Geiger, who has been stationed at Fort Kamehameha for more than a year, conducting flying experiments, and who left on the last transport for the coast, gets his captaincy through the establishment of the new aviation section of the signal corps.

### Fort Shafter Notes

[Special Star-Bulletin Correspondence]  
FORT SHAFTER, Aug. 15.—First Lieut. Harry W. McKellar, medical corps, has been assigned to duty at Fort Shafter as assistant to the post surgeon and reported yesterday under his orders to the post commander. He has chosen a set of quarters in the bachelors' mess building and has already taken up his residence at the post and entered upon his duties. Dr. McKellar comes to Fort Shafter from Vancouver Barracks where he had been stationed for a brief time and prior to that tour of duty was for an extended time on duty with troops on the Mexican border. He arrived in the islands by the transport Thomas.

Captain J. M. Cullison, commissary of the 2d Infantry, will, it is stated, be assigned to the duty of officer in charge of the school for cooks and bakers shortly to be put into operation at this post. This duty for Captain Cullison will be in addition to his regularly assigned duties as a regimental staff officer and commanding the headquarters company. No announcement as to the date when the work of this school will be commenced has been made by department headquarters but the necessary instructions as to preparing estimates for materials and equipment for the institution have been received by the post commander for transmission to the officer selected to conduct the school and the preliminary requisitions will be forwarded at an early date. An additional barrack will be necessary to accommodate the class of enlisted men to be detailed for this important instruction as no accommodations are available with the present barrack facilities for the school detachment to be quartered here. Over 60 men will be in the cook's class alone and there will be required additional accommodations for the permanent detail of instructors and administration. The class of bakers will probably not exceed three men from each of the regiments on the island with a few additional men from the Coast Artillery posts. Altogether the total addition to Fort Shafter's garrison will about equal the strength of a company. The requisitions for material and equipment will include machinery of the latest type in bakery devices and the mixers to be installed will all be operated by electricity. In addition to the permanent bakery equipment and instruction with that class of work, the class will be carried through a complete course in installation and operation of the latest models of field bakeries.

The fish pond undertaking by the post exchange was proved to be successful and the stock of fish of the most variety now in the exchange's preserve is very large and of fine quality. The pond that lies between the railroad and the Damon Island is wholly under the control of the post authorities and the exchange management has been diligently engaged the past year in increasing the stock of young fish. This has been done by bringing in young mullet from the open sea and the work has been performed by Chinese employees working under one of the enlisted men of the garrison. A constant guard is maintained to prevent poaching and this has apparently been well looked out for. The city fishmarkets have been very keen to establish trade relations with the exchange and have made many efforts to secure the catch from the ponds, offering therefor advanced prices, but the output of the undertaking will be reserved for the use of the companies and officers of the garrison. Prices well below those demanded in town have been made and the post and exchange have mutually profited by the enterprise of the exchange management.

Company I, 3d Battalion of Engineers, expect to finish the course in individual firing on the target range by Monday next and will be followed on the range by the recruiting detachment of the 1st battalion of the 2d Infantry. This detachment will fire only the prescribed course for the supplementary season and will occupy the range for only about four days. In the engineer company Lieutenant Cleveland C. Gee is the only member who has so far qualified with expert rifleman's score, although other members of the company are well within striking distance of that qualification and a number will undoubtedly succeed. In common with the companies of the 2d Infantry, Captain Hannum's men have been somewhat handicapped with an all too brief period of time available for preliminary instruction and the results have been disastrous to the new men of the command.

Major Lenihan's battalion of the regiment reports that an unusually favorable condition of weather is being experienced and that the Waimanalo mosquitoes of which as much was feared this far have been entirely missing. The command camped the first night

## ORDERS OF THE HAWAIIAN DEPT.

August 15, 1914.

Special Orders No. 154.  
1. Private Alex Swartz, Troop I, 4th Cavalry, Schofield Barracks, H. T., will be discharged from the army by the commanding officer of that post, by purchase, under the provisions of General Orders No. 31, current series, war department. (8064).  
Special Orders No. 153.  
2. Private Nicholas Walter, Company E, 1st Infantry, Schofield Barracks, H. T., is transferred to the quartermaster corps at that post. (D. Q. M. 4087-324).  
3. Cook Jesse L. Weber, Company E, 2d Infantry, Fort Shafter, H. T., is transferred to 55th company, Coast Artillery corps. He will proceed to Fort De Russy, H. T., reporting on arrival to the commanding officer of the organization to which transferred, for duty.  
The expense of this transfer will be borne by the soldier. (8959).

out from the post at the Irwin place and reached their semi-permanent camp the next morning at nine. Excellent gas bathing is at hand at the camp and the command is duty appreciative of this comfort. The daily program thus far has been a continuous series of hikes to the various sections and boundaries of the assigned territory and the filling in process will follow. The Shafter exchange has set up a branch store in the camp and this is found to be a great convenience. The exchange motor truck makes almost daily trips from the camp to the post with mails and exchange supplies. The battalion will remain in camp at Waimanalo until about the 25th of the month. So far no illness or serious accident in mountain work has occurred and the officers and men are rapidly becoming seasoned for the more difficult part of their labors that will come with the higher slopes of the mountains.

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Lieut. Col. B. W. Atkinson has gone to the camp of the 3d battalion near Waimanalo to be absent from the post for a few days and will accompany the various detachments of that command in their exploration work in the country adjacent to their camp in order that he may get a knowledge of that portion of windward Oahu at first hand. During the absence of Colonel Atkinson from Shafter on the above named duty, Major E. V. Smith will perform the duty of summary court martial officer for the post under orders issued on the 14th from post headquarters.

## ARMY AVIATION WILL PROGRESS UNDER NEW LAW

Aviation in the army is now assured of that progress which has been impossible under the conditions hitherto prevailing in the military establishment. There has been occasion for much regret that this government has been in some respects so far behind the European governments in the development of mechanical flight as applied to the operation and employment of the fighting forces. This is not due to lack of enterprise, absence of ingenuity, or want of intrepidity in this country. It is attributable, rather, to lack of funds. Until lately there has been no definite and adequate organization in the military-naval establishment upon which to erect an efficient system of aviation. Under the circumstances which have existed it is surprising, and creditable to those most directly concerned, that so much has been accomplished with so little material aid in the way of legislation, especially applying to the problem and its practical operation. Records of flight in various aspects of altitude, endurance, and so on, have been repeatedly made. Something of real value, outside of establishing a new record, has been achieved by the military-naval aviators and the experimental work has been productive of permanently useful results. It has been realized, however, that much must be done in all directions if this government is to keep pace with the development of flight abroad, if aviation is to contribute its best and most effective function to the problem of attack. The desirable results can only be obtained by an appreciation on the part of Congress of the importance of the subject and by a reasonable allotment of funds for the encouragement and maintenance of aviation to the end that the military-naval establishment may derive the maximum benefit from the new element.

The Hay bill providing for an aviation branch of the signal corps with an adequate number of officers and a proper strength of enlisted force and proper means of developing mechanical flight as an agency of the army is one of the most important additions to service legislation in years. This should be gratifying to those who have appreciated the difficulties of getting Congress, as it is now constituted, to do very much, if anything, for the army and navy requiring an increase in the expense of supporting the service. There has been no inclination in either House or Senate to be liberal in any particular direction. The policy of the leaders at the Capitol has been one of rigid economy, even when its application has seemed to threaten the efficiency of the military-naval force and imperil its readiness to respond to a call for extraordinary duties. There have been discouraging signs of congressional prejudice against the service which has taken sagacious and tactful management on the part of Mr. Hay, as chairman of the House military committee, to accomplish such a piece of legislation as that embodied in the so-called aviation bill now enacted into law and entrusted to the discretion and resourcefulness of such officers as General G. P. Scriven, chief signal officer of the army, and Col. Samuel Reber, who will be the chief aviation officer. The latter is eminently fitted by practical experience and by a proper appreciation of the conditions and possibilities at home and abroad to undertake this new work and it may be confidently expected that, despite the difficulties which must beset the inauguration of a new system, he will shortly have the aviation branch of the army in a state of development full of promise for results of value to the service.

For the first time since the art of flight was made possible by Professor Langley's demonstration and discoveries, this government is in possession of a law that makes it possible to do something in the development of mechanism and in the training and employment of a personnel commensurate with the military importance of aviation.—Army and Navy Journal.

## REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE MAY BE ABSORBED BY NAVY

Secretary Daniels has expressed himself strongly in favor of the incorporation in the naval establishment of the revenue cutter service and the light house establishment, as being probably the best method of curing the defects in the existing system of compulsory retirements in the navy. With the addition of the vessels of the revenue cutter service and the vessels of the lighthouse service better provision would be afforded, he said, for the younger officer of the navy, especially those just out of the naval academy.

Under present conditions, he said, it is hardly possible for more than three out of every one hundred midshipmen ever to reach the grade of rear admiral. The scientific inspection duties in the lighthouse service, he said, would also give a field of usefulness for naval officers not available for purely naval duty abroad.

In discussing this subject Secretary Daniels made it plain that he did not intend to invade the province of any other department and consequently he would not officially recommend the absorption by the navy of the revenue cutter service or the lighthouse service. He simply expressed his opinion that the consolidation of the three establishments might prove of advantage to each and all of them and to the interest of the government.

## SERVIAN WOMEN COUNT IN THE PRESENT WAR

[By Latest Mail.]  
CHICAGO.—The man behind the gun in the opposing armies of Austria-Hungary and Serbia, a factor more important in some ways than a comparison of numbers of strength of armament, was discussed recently by leading Austrians, Hungarians and Slavs in Chicago. This human element, it is believed, will have a predominant bearing in the results of clashes between the armies of the empire and the doughty Slavic kingdom, without reference to the larger issues, should the great powers of Europe become embroiled.

In a nutshell, according to qualified observers, the situation is this: Austria-Hungary, a powerful military combination of twelve different nationalities, some antagonistic and without a common heritage, is ready to invade, for imperialistic purposes, a small, closely knit kingdom of one race, one creed and one language, with a martial spirit for liberty which has blazed since the fourteenth century.

Servia to Have Support.  
Servia, of course, will be supported by Montenegro, but in all things the people are as closely related as the citizens of Illinois and Indiana. And they are ready to fight, it is asserted, with a ferocity not approached in the first and second Balkan wars, from which their armies have recently emerged "fit as a fiddle."

"The Austrian-Hungarian advance will be one of decisive victories," declared a well-known Austrian citizen of Chicago who is in close touch with conditions abroad. "The backbone of the Austrian army is Teutonic and the Germans have supreme military genius, not merely in execution but in preparation. The Austrian soldier is not only loyal, but he is drilled under a system which closely approximates that of the world's best army, the German army. Discipline is rigid but it is most effective for efficiency. And it will be German preparation that will win the day, as it did in 1871, when Bismarck's troops entered Paris."

Hungarians to be Loyal.  
President I. Izsak of the Hungarian league in Chicago said that although Hungarians desired ultimately to dissolve the union with Austria, they would prove loyal to the empire in time of stress and would prove to be the most effective element in the armies recruited from the twelve different races under Austrian domination.

"Hungary is contributing about 100,000 recruits a year to the Austrian army," said Mr. Izsak. "Of course, this number will be swollen enormously by the full imperial force of 2,000,000 soldiers is called to the colors. There can be no better soldier than the Hungarian in any part of the world. He is unequalled for endurance in the field. Moreover, he has extraordinary intelligence—he is a thinking unit, not a mere drudging cog in a fighting machine."

Has Traditions Behind Him.  
The Hungarian soldier has the highest, most inspiring traditions of military valor behind him," he continued. "He will not accept defeat, only death or victory. For century after century Hungary was the bulwark between the orient and Christian Europe. The Turk assailed the Hungarian stronghold in vain. When Hungarian troops go into battle they must be annihilated, else they will prove invincible."

"Hungary is not looking for war, nor is it anxious to advance the ambitions of the royal house of the Hapsburgs. In its support of Austria there is a peculiar ethical question involved. Hungary has had her choice of two forms of culture, the Slav and the Teutonic. She has, with wisdom, and all believe, chosen the Teutonic and thus has become amalgamated with Austria. But liberty is her beacon light, and although loyal to Austria, her troops will go into this conflict hopeful that an outcome of the terrible European conflagration will be either liberty or a more individual status for their beloved country."

Serb Spirit Indomitable.  
A war spirit indomitable, a flame of patriotism which burns hot in the breast of every man, woman and child from the cradle to the grave, was extolled as the conquering virtue of the Servian and the Montenegrin by John R. Palandech, Montenegro's representative in the United States, and Chicago city official, as well as by other leaders among his countrymen in Chicago.

According to Mr. Palandech's word picture of the Servian soldier, his patriotism is unsurpassed the world over for intensity and all-consuming devotion. And sharing his emotion to the highest degree, are his wife or sweet heart, sister and mother, all prepared to do the hard manual work necessary at the rear of the army and if necessary, wield a rifle at the front, with deadly marksmanship.

Presents 500,000 Men.  
"Servia presents to its foes 500,000 able-bodied fighting men, in whom the love of liberty has reigned since babyhood, who have heard the songs of patriotism every hour, in school, in church, in workshop, field or market place. They are all of one race, one religion, with interests so much in common that every Servian, from the lowest to the highest, feels himself a brother to all his countrymen."

"Let me illustrate the fighting spirit of the race. When forces are recruited, old men, grandfathers, from 55 to 70 years of age, step into the ranks. When told they are too old, they protest, they plead and if the officers are obstinate, they fall on their knees before the king himself and pray for the right to bear a rifle. Young boys,

## NO PRISON TERM FOR SAILORS WHO DRINK OR DESERT

These Offenses Will Be Punished  
Simply by Summary  
Dismissal from Now On

[By Latest Mail.]  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary Daniels has issued an order which will revolutionize the regulations of the navy as they affect the enlisted men. The order gives the enlisted man the greatest freedom he ever enjoyed. If he overstays his leave of absence, by drunkenness on shore and similar breaches of discipline, he will be summarily dismissed instead of imprisoned.

The order, says a statement issued by the Navy Department today, is a radical departure from former methods dealing with the enlisted personnel who have not desired to remain in the service. Enlistments in the navy have always been for a definite period—at present four years—and it has always been difficult and at times impossible for men to terminate their contract of enlistment by honorable discharge before the enlistment expired. If a man remained absent from his ship or duty after having been granted leave, this made him a deserter, and on conviction involved a prison sentence.

Secretary Daniels' order, which is said to meet the approval of a majority of the officers of the navy, says: Navy a Business Plant.

"The secretary recognizes that the navy is in time of peace a very large business organization; that any feeling of compulsory detention or bondage on the part of the enlisted force is undesirable; that the service offers so many advantages, especially to those desiring to make of it a life work or secure a practical education, that it can be kept fully recruited with men who are willing to obey, and the department, therefore, holds that overstay leave, drunkenness on shore and similar offenses indicate merely that the offender is unfit for the service. These considerations led to the issuance of this new general order for summary discharge rather than imprisonment in the matter of desertion, and to facilitate honorable discharge for those who are dissatisfied."

"In order not to be too drastic, the order permits commanding officers in their discretion to hold a first offender on probation on reduced pay for periods of from six to twelve months, but on repetition of the offense he is summarily discharged."

"The order is founded on business principles. The navy is a business organization as well as a fighting machine. It has no time for the drunkard, be it ashore or afloat, nor for those who, in violation of their oath, are not present and ready for duty when required. Such offenses indicate inherent unfitness for the naval service. Men of this type at present find their way to a naval prison, where they are an expense to the government. Hereafter these men will as a general rule simply be dismissed and the service freed of their unwholesome influence."

To Reduce Naval Prisoners.  
"The order will improve discipline generally throughout the service. It will reduce the number of naval prisoners and place the enlisted personnel of the service on much the same basis as that occupied by the employees of any large industrial corporation."

"The problem with the navy in other days was to secure enough men to man the ships. In March, 1913, when Secretary Daniels came into office, the enlistments lacked about 4,100 to make up the total enlistments. Today the total enlistments, exclusive of the 1,090 in prisons and disciplinary barracks, are 51,348, and for the first time in its history the navy is ready to start a waiting list. The opportunity to travel, to secure an education and to win promotions, heretofore not possible, have contributed to make service in the navy attractive to the best class of young men. It is therefore deemed a suitable time to put an end to imprisonment of young men who desire to leave the service. We can get plenty who love it and will be an honor to it."

too, struggle to enter the ranks and follow to death or glory their country's flag and the lita, or religious symbol, which is akin to the Russian ikon.

Women a Powerful Factor.  
"But the Servian fighting strength must not be measured alone by her men under the arms. Consider the women—they are wonderful! In order that every man in the army shall bring a rifle to bear on the firing line, these big, stalwart farm women do most of the heavy commissary work and ammunition loading at the rear."

"In addition they form an Amazonian reserve," Mr. Polendech went on. "Most of the country women are fully as strong as their brothers and are good shots in the target. They realize, as do the men, that this coming war is a struggle for Servian existence. At no time since the black year of 1939, when Servia was defeated by the Turks because of lack of unity among her generals, has the spirit of patriotism mounted as high as in this present hour. And think of the wondrous poems of heroism that will arise from the present conflict! Every Servian is a poet as well as a fighting man."

An "arson squad" of militant suffragettes set fire to and destroyed a large unoccupied house at Birmingham, England.

Arthur Southgate of Maspet, L. I., fell from a cherry tree, fracturing his lower jaw and knocking out ten teeth.